

Recognizing the value of our State's natural heritage and the need for conservation, Stan approved Wyoming's first environmental controls on its minerals industry. In addition to creating the State department of environmental quality, he signed into law the State air quality act in 1967 and the State water quality act in 1968. He was also a founding member of the Wyoming Heritage Society/Wyoming Heritage Foundation in 1979. Stan was determined to protect Wyoming's natural treasures while securing its economic future.

Governor Hathaway also had a great love for arts. He signed the 1967 bill which established the Wyoming Arts Council. He and Bobby were leading patrons of the arts, helped lead the charge to inaugurate public funding for the arts in the State, and helped develop many State programs to encourage art.

Stan believed the most important thing Wyoming could give its youth was an education and opportunities to stay in the State. In recognition of his contributions to higher education, the 2005 Wyoming Legislature named the "Hathaway Student Scholarship Endowment Account," a \$400 million dollar endowment for academic scholarships and endowed chairs at the State's universities and community colleges, in Stan and Bobby's honor.

Governor Hathaway's trailblazing efforts earned him many recognitions. Many credit him with helping Wyoming pull out of its economic depression during the 1950s and 1960s. In 2000, Stan was the recipient of the Mary Mead Steinhaur Heritage Award for his achievements in public service, private sector leadership and commitment to Wyoming's economic growth. Stan and Bobby also received the Governor's Arts Award for Excellence in the Arts in 2003.

Stan and Bobby were dear friends of my wife Susan and I. Susan's father, Harry Roberts, served in Governor Hathaway's administration as the superintendent of public instruction. She recalls Stan's deep beliefs and great passion. When Stan spoke, you couldn't help but listen. He was a true leader and a good man. Stan will be sorely missed.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO CRAIG M. MCKEE

• Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate a distinguished Hoosier, Mr. Craig M. McKee of Terre Haute, IN, who will be installed as chairman of the board of trustees of the National Cathedral Association here in Washington, DC, at an Evensong service on Thursday, October 13.

Since graduating from Indiana State University and the Indiana University School of Law in Indianapolis, Craig has worked as a respected attorney,

eventually becoming a partner in the firm of Wilkinson, Goeller, Modesitt, Wilkinson & Drummy in Terre Haute. He has also offered distinguished public service in West Central Indiana as a member of the board of directors and chairman of the Greater Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, president of the Terre Haute Rotary Club, president of the United Way of the Wabash Valley, and a member of the board of directors of the Indiana State University Foundation.

As chairman of the board of trustees of the National Cathedral Association, Craig will help to facilitate funding for the Cathedral and oversee its programs and activities. The association, with some 14,000 members, provides leadership and support to the Cathedral. As one who has had the opportunity to be a reader at an Indiana Day observance at the Cathedral, I am grateful for the work of the Cathedral staff and the association.

The National Cathedral was chartered by Congress in 1893. Construction began in 1907, when the foundation stone was laid in the presence of Theodore Roosevelt, and lasted for 83 years; the last final was placed in the presence of George H.W. Bush in 1990. The Cathedral has been the site of two Presidential state funerals: for Dwight D. Eisenhower and Ronald W. Reagan, and the mausoleum is the final resting place for Woodrow Wilson. President Eisenhower lay in repose at the Cathedral before lying in state. In addition, a memorial service for Harry Truman took place at National Cathedral. It has been the venue to national prayer services following many events, most recently after Hurricane Katrina and the attacks of September 11, 2001.

I commend Craig on this signal honor and wish him every continuing success in his important leadership.●

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PAKISTAN

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I wish to bring attention to the appalling human rights abuses against women in Pakistan and to express my dismay with the recent comments of President Pervez Musharraf that rape in Pakistan has become an opportunity for women of his country to make money and emigrate. Victims of rape and domestic violence in Pakistan and around the world are offended by these irresponsible remarks.

On September 13 President Musharraf stated the following in an interview with the Washington Post: "You must understand the environment in Pakistan . . . This has become a money-making concern. A lot of people say if you want to go abroad and get a visa to Canada for citizenship and be a millionaire, get yourself raped." President Musharraf subsequently denied making these remarks, but the paper posted an audio link of the interview on its website, confirming that he had in fact been accurately quoted.

These comments are completely unacceptable. They are especially so considering the fact that rape and other acts of violence against women in Pakistan are a longstanding problem. The U.S. State Department's Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 2004 reported that one out of every two Pakistani women last year was the victim of mental or physical violence. That is an astounding number. Additionally, the report states that husbands frequently beat and even occasionally kill their wives and that many females are disfigured by intentional burnings or attacks with acid. So called "honor killings," when husbands murder their wives for alleged infidelity or other acts deemed to impugn the man's honor, also continue to be a problem in Pakistan. Yet the perpetrators of these crimes often escape punishment. Pakistani human rights organizations documented 1,458 cases of honor killings last year, and many more likely went unreported. A study by Human Rights Watch estimates that a woman in Pakistan is raped every 2 hours and that approximately 70-90 percent of women suffer from some form of domestic violence.

The terrible stories of two Pakistani rape victims have been vividly portrayed in moving editorials by New York Times reporter Nicholas Kristof. From Kristof we first learned about Mukhtar Mai, who was gang-raped in 2002 on the orders of a council of tribal elders, and also about Dr. Shazia Khalid, a Pakistani physician who was raped in January 2005 by a military officer in her place of employment.

These stories are tragic. But equally troubling is the cruel reality that many rape victims in Pakistan are pressured to drop charges by the authorities, as was the case for Dr. Khalid. Many who courageously decide to press forward are ostracized, beaten or even jailed on charges of adultery or fornication. What we are witnessing is an archaic and twisted judicial system where too often the victims are punished and the culprits go free. This practice of blaming and then abusing the victim is a disgrace.

At a time when the Bush administration is embracing President Musharraf and giving Pakistan huge amounts of aid on account of his support for the administration's policies in Afghanistan, it should use its influence to press Musharraf to act immediately to address the rampant abuse of Pakistani women. This includes abolishing the Hudood Ordinances, a harsh penal code introduced in 1979 by then-dictator General Zia ul-Haq to Islamize the legal system. Unfortunately, President Musharraf has taken few concrete steps to protect women from this discriminatory and backward legal system.

As we consider the plight of women in Pakistan and the tremendous obstacles they must surmount, the U.S. must take a hard look at the consistency of our own policies, especially with respect to advancing human